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THE PROPHECIES OF ISAIAH

AN OUTLINE STUDY

OF

ISAIAH'S WRITINGS IN THEIR CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER IN
CONNECTION WITH THE CONTEMPORARY
ASSYRIO-BABYLONIAN RECORDS

BY

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HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ISAIAH.

- Cheyne, Introduction to the Book of Isaiah.
Cheyne, The Prophecies of Isaiah.
Delitzsch, The Prophecies of Isaiah.
Dillmann, Der Prophet Jesaia.
Duhm, Das Buch Jesaia.
G. A. Smith, The Book of Isaiah.
Cornill, Einleitung in das Alte Testament.
Driver, Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament.
Driver, Isaiah: His Life and Times.
Sayce, The Life and Times of Isaiah.
Cheyne's article, "Isaiah," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.
Strachey, Jewish History and Politics in the times of Sargon and Sennacherib.
Schrader, The Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament.
Records of the Past, new series.



“Ha! Assyria, the rod of mine anger, and the staff in whose hand is mine indignation! Against an impious nation am I wont to send him, and against the people of my wrath to give him a charge to take spoil and to seize booty, and to make it a trampling like mire in the streets.”

THE PROPHECIES OF ISAIAH.

A. INTRODUCTORY.

I. Isaiah's Private Life.

- 1] His home — Jerusalem.
- 2] His father — Amoz, i: 1.
- 3] His wife — "the prophetess," viii: 3.
- 4] His sons — bearing like their father names which were ever-present witnesses of the prophecies Isaiah uttered,* cf. viii: 18.
 - a] Shear-jashub, vii: 3.
 - b] Maher-shalal-hash-baz, viii: 3.
- 5] His death and burial — as transmitted to us by Jewish tradition.

II. Isaiah's Public Life: Sources of Information.

A. Biblical.

- 1] The prophet's own writings.
- 2] Those of his younger contemporary, Micah.
- 3] The historical books of the Kings and the Chronicles.

B. Extra-biblical.

- 1] The literary remains of contemporary Assyrian kings, which
 - a] Describe the same events from a different standpoint.
 - b] Furnish valuable details not given by the biblical writers.
 - c] Throw light on many chronological difficulties.
 - d] Give an insight into the Semitic life and thought of the age.
- 2] The monuments of Egypt, which are valuable for the same reasons, but in a less degree.
- 3] The Jewish historian Josephus, cf. Antiq. Jud. IX. xi. 2 — X. iii. 1.

III. The Make-up of the Book.

- 1] It is a collection of sermons.
- 2] The system on which they are arranged is not a chronological one.
- 3] What system governed in the arrangement is difficult to determine.
- 4] Some of the sermons embodied in the collection are not by Isaiah.
- 5] Isaiah must have preached many sermons which have not been preserved to us.
- 6] Some of those preserved in this collection are mere fragments.
- 7] The historical background of the sermons, thanks to the historical books of the Bible and the monuments of Assyria and Egypt, is for the most part easily determined.

* Isaiah = The salvation of Yahwe; Shear-jashub = A remnant shall return; Maher-shalal-hash-baz = The spoil speedeth, the prey hasteth.

IV. The Most Scientific Plan of Study to Follow.

- 1] A consideration of the sermons in their chronological sequence.
- 2] From the point of view of the historical connection.
- 3] With a careful estimate of the extra-biblical contemporary records.

V. Kings on the Throne during Isaiah's Activity.

- 1] In Judah.
 - a] Uzziah (Azariah), circa 790-740 B. C.
 - b] Jotham, 740-735.
 - c] Ahaz (Jehoahaz), 735-715.
 - d] Hezekiah, 715-686.
- 2] In Israel.
 - a] Menahem, 745-737 B. C.
 - b] Pekahiah, 737-735.
 - c] Pekah, 735-733.
 - d] Hoshea, 733-722.

End of the Kingdom of Israel in 722 B. C.
- 3] In Assyria.
 - a] Tiglath Pileser III (Pul), 745-727 B. C.
 - b] Shalmaneser IV, 727-722.
 - c] Sargon, 722-705.
 - d] Sennacherib, 705-681.
- 4] In Egypt.
 - a] Shabak.
 - b] Shabatak.
 - c] Tirhakah.

VI. The Political Parties in Jerusalem during Isaiah's Activity.

- 1] The Assyrian party and its policy.
- 2] The Egyptian party and its policy.
- 3] The National party and its policy.

VII. Important Events during Isaiah's Activity.*

740. Isaiah's Consecration, Is. vi.
Arpad taken by Tiglath Pileser III of Assyria, C. I.† 1: 214.
Death of Uzziah of Judah and accession of Jotham, 2 Kings xv: 7; cf. C. I. 1: 217.
739. Hamath taken by the Assyrians, C. I. 1: 209-214.
738. Calno taken by the Assyrians, cf. Is. x: 9.
Menahem of Israel renders tribute to Pul (Tiglath Pileser) 2 Kings xv: 19; C. I. 1: 219 f., 244-245.
735. Syro-Israelitish alliance formed.
Accession of Ahaz of Judah, 2 Kings xv: 38.
The plot of Rezin and Pekah to depose Ahaz and place on the throne a certain Ben-Tabeel, Is. vii: 1-6.

* A translation of all the Assyrian historical inscriptions here referred to will be found on pages 30-36.

† Schrader, The Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament.

- The ineffectual campaign against Jerusalem, 2 Kings xvi: 5; Is. vii: 1.
- The Syrian troops capture Elath, expel the Judeans, and restore it to the Edomites, 2 Kings xvi: 6; cf. 2 Kings xiv: 22.
- The Israelite troops ravage the Judean territory and carry off many prisoners, 2 Chron. xxviii: 6-8.
- Moab and Ammon sympathize with Syria-Israel in the attack upon Judah, C. I. 1: 249.
- The Edomites, who have declared themselves independent, make raids into Judah, 2 Chron. xxviii: 17.
- The Philistines also declare themselves independent and seize certain cities on Judah's southern frontier, 2 Chron. xxviii: 18.
- Ahaz calls upon Tiglath Pileser of Assyria for protection from his foes, 2 Kings xvi: 7-8; 2 Chron. xxviii: 16; C. I. 1: 255.
- 734-732. King Tiglath Pileser III, in Syria-Palestine.
- In Syria: Tiglath Pileser victorious in the open field; Damascus left under siege, C. I. 1: 254.
- In North Israel: Tiglath Pileser in 734 B. C. "took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria," 2 Kings xv: 29; cf. Is. ix: 1; C. I. 1: 247.
- Moab and Ammon punished, C. I. 1: 249.
- The Philistines punished, C. I. 1: 249, 254.
- Tiglath Pileser again in Israel: King Pekah conspired against by his servants. Assassinated by an Assyrian sympathizer, Hoshea the son of Elah, who is appointed by Tiglath Pileser to the vacant throne, 2 Kings xv: 30; C. I. 1: 248, 251.
- The Edomites punished, C. I. 1: 249.
- Samsi, queen of North Arabia, punished for taking part in the rebellion against Assyria, C. I. 1: 248, 254.
732. Damascus, after a two years' siege, now stripped of her allies, falls. End of the Kingdom of Syria, 2 Kings xvi: 9; Is. xvii: 1.
- Tiglath Pileser's court at Damascus: King Ahaz (Jehoahaz) of Judah among the numerous subject princes who gather there to do him obeisance, 2 Kings xvi: 10; C. I. 1: 249.
727. Accession of Shalmaneser IV of Assyria.
- Hoshea tributary to Tiglath Pileser's successor Shalmaneser, 2 Kings xvii: 3.
- Hoshea conspires with Shabak (So) of Egypt and Phœnicia [see below] to throw off the Assyrian yoke, 2 Kings xvii: 4; cf. Hosea vii: 11; xii: 1.

- That the Phœnicians took part in the revolt is stated by Menander quoted by Josephus (*Antiq. Jud.* IX. xiv. 2). Tyre was besieged for five years by Shalmaneser-Sargon, *Is.* xxiii.
724. Shalmaneser falls suddenly upon Hoshea and takes him prisoner. His capital, Samaria, placed under siege, *2 Kings* xvii: 4, 5.
722. Death of Shalmaneser and accession of Sargon.
Fall of Samaria after a three years' siege and end of the Kingdom of Israel, *2 Kings* xvii: 6; *C. I.* 1: 264-266.
Israelite captives, to the number of 27,290 only, deported and settled in "Ilalah, and in Habor, on the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes," *2 Kings* xvii: 6, 23.
Later on (in 721, 715, etc.) Sargon "brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Avva, and from Hamath and Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel, *2 Kings* xvii: 24; *C. I.* 1: 268 f.
720. Hamath taken by Sargon, *C. I.* 2: 7-8.
Battle of Raphia; great defeat by Sargon of Egyptians under Shabak, *C. I.* 2: 88.
717. Carchemish taken by Sargon, *C. I.* 2: 7.
715. Accession of Hezekiah of Judah, cf. *2 Kings* xviii: 1-2, 9-10, 13.
- 713-712. Hezekiah's illness and the embassy of Merodach Baladan of Babylon, *2 Kings* xx; *Is.* xxxviii-xxxix.
- C. 712. Accession of Shabatak of Egypt.
Shabatak tries to confederate the princes of Syria-Palestine against Assyria.
711. Siege and capture of Ashdod by troops of Sargon, cf. *Is.* xx: 1; *C. I.* 2: 7, 89-94, 98.
Shabatak sues for peace. Jerusalem is not molested, having probably soon repented of her rebellion.
710. Sargon defeats Merodach Baladan and enters Babylon.
705. Accession of Sennacherib of Assyria.
Coalition formed against Sennacherib by Egypt, Phœnicia, Philistia, and Judah, *C. I.* 1: 278 ff.
704. Sennacherib's subjugation of Babylon: Merodach Baladan flees to the swamps of lower Chaldea, *C. I.* 2: 31.
701. Sennacherib's campaign in the West. *2 Kings* xviii: 13-xix: 37; *Is.* xxxvi-xxxvii.
Sidon captured and neighboring cities, *C. I.* 1: 284.
Ashkelon captured and neighboring cities, *C. I.* 1: 284.
Near Eltekeh. Battle with the allies from Egypt. Sennacherib victorious, *C. I.* 1: 285.

Ekron punished, C. I. 1 : 285.

Sennacherib moves on to Lachish, C. I. 1 : 280.

Judah in the meantime has been ravaged and Jerusalem invested, C. I. 1 : 286.

The surrender of the city is demanded by Sennacherib, Is. xxxvi-xxxvii.

Hezekiah tenders him his submission at Lachish, 2 Kings xviii : 14-15 ; C. I. 1 : 280.

Tirhakah of Ethiopia approaches in person at the head of an army, Is. xxxvii : 9a.

Either Sennacherib's army was so sorely smitten with pestilence in the swampy northeast corner of the Egyptian Delta, that he dared not venture a meeting with Tirhakah's forces, Is. xxxvii : 36,

Or rumors of disturbances in Babylonia suddenly called Sennacherib home, C. I. 1 : 310.

700. Sennacherib's subjugation of Babylon ; Bel-ibni deposed and carried off to Assyria ; Sennacherib's son, Asshur-nadinshum, placed on the throne, Babylonian Chronicle, Col. ii : 26-31.

681. Sennacherib's death at the hands of his sons Adrammelech and (Nergal-)Sharezer while worshipping in the temple of his god Nusku*, 2 Kings xix : 37 ; Is. xxxvii : 38 ; 2 Chron. xxxii : 21 ; Babylonian Chronicle, Col. iii : 28-38.

B. THE MATERIAL.

I. The Book of Isaiah Falls Naturally into Three Divisions :

1. The Collected Prophecies of I Isaiah, I-XXXV.
 - A. "Concerning Judah and Jerusalem," i-xii.
 - B. Utterances on foreign nations, xiii-xxiii.
 - C. Not forming properly a collection by itself before union with i-xxiii, xxiv-xxxv.
 - 1] An apocalypse made up of a number of pieces ; un-Isaianic, xxiv-xxvii.
 - 2] Hezekiah's revolt from Assyria and Sennacherib's invasion of Palestine, 704-701, xxviii-xxxi.
 - 3] Eschatologic prophecies on the restoration of Israel ; un-Isaianic, xxxii-xxxv.
2. An Historical Extract from 2 Kings xviii : 13-xx : 19, XXXVI-XXXIX.

Appended by the compiler of the Prophecies of Isaiah as containing valuable material bearing on Isaiah's prophetic work.
3. The Prophecies of the Restoration,—II Isaiah,—XL-LXVI.

* In 2 Kings by a scribal error a Hebrew wau has become a resh, *i. e.*, Nswk (Nusuk) has become Nsrk (Nisrok).

II. Table showing the conclusions of Professors Cheyne, Cornill, and Driver in their analysis of
The Prophecies of Isaiah.

	CHEYNE.	CORNILL.	DRIVER.	KELLNER.
I.	i: 1, editorial; 2-4, editorial, uncertain date; 5-20, 701; 21-26, 702-701; 27-28, editorial; 29-31, before 722.	i: 1, editorial; 2-3, Jotham; 4-9, end of Syro-Israelitish war; 10-17, 701; 18-31, end of Syro-Israelitish war.	Reign of Jotham, 735.	i: 1, editorial; 2-4, editorial, uncertain date; 5-31, 701.
II-V.	ii: 1, editorial; 2-5, post-Exilic; 6-21, soon after 740; iii: 1-15, c. 735; 16-iv: 1, except the later insertions, 18-23 and 25-26, 735; 2-6, post-Exilic; v: 1-24, c. 735; 25, mainly editorial, designed by editor to link v: 1-24 with ix: 7-x: 4 and v: 26-30; 30, editorial.	ii: 1, editorial; 2-4, II Isaianic; 5-v: 24, c. 735; 25, editorial; 26-30, 735, should follow ix: 8-21.	Beginning of the reign of Ahaz.	ii: 1, editorial; 2-4, post-Exilic; 5-iv: 1, 740-735; 2-6, post-Exilic; v: 1-24, c. 735; 25, mainly editorial; between 25 and 26-30 should be inserted ix: 7-x: 4, 735.
VI.	Isaiah's account of his inaugural vision in 740, c. 734.	The year of Uzziah's death.	The year of Uzziah's death, 740.	Isaiah's account of his inaugural vision in King Uzziah's death-year (740), c. 735.

VII: 1-IX: 6 (7).	vii: 1-16, 734, edited late; 17-20, uncert. date, partly recast by late editor; 21-25, un-Isaianic; viii: 1-4, 734; 5-10, 734-723; 11-18, slightly earlier than the preceding,—except perhaps 16-18, ? 701; 19-23a, 734, edited late; 23b, editorial connecting 21-22 with ix: 1-6; ix: 1-6, 734, more probably post-Exilic.	Syro-Israelitish war.	Syro-Israelitish war, 735-734.	Syro-Israelitish war, 734.
IX: 7 (8)-X: 4.	Syro-Israelitish war, 735.	ix: 8-21, 735,—except 9-10, 722; x: 1-4a, 735; should follow v: 1-24; 4b, editorial.	Syro-Israelitish war, 735-734.	Syro-Israelitish war, 735.
X: 5-XII: 6.	x: 5-15, 711; 16-23, post-Exilic,—16-19 may have Isaianic basis; 24-34, 722, edited late, 33-34 being editorial; xi: 1-9, ? 720-715, edited late, 9 being an editorial link; 10-16 and xii: 1-6, later appendices.	x: 5-34, 722-710; xi: 1-9, Ahaz in the midst of the Syro-Israelitish war, cf. vii: 1-ix: 6; xi: 10-xii: 6, II Isaianic.	x: 5-xi: 16, 701; xii, post-Exilic.	x: 5-15 (followed probably by xiv: 24-27), 16-xi: 9, 701; 10-16 and xii: 1-6, late appendices.
XIII: 1-XIV: 23.	Close of the Exile.	xiii: 1, editorial; 2-xiv: 23, Exilic, c. 538.	Exilic, shortly before 549.	Exilic.
XIV: 24-27.	Probably the conclusion of x: 5-15, 711.	Sennacherib? or Sargon? cf. x: 5-34.	701.	Probably the conclusion of x: 5-15, 701.
28-32.	720.	Shortly after Sargon's accession, 722.	Shortly after Sargon's death in 705.	Shortly after Sargon's death in 705.

XV-XVI: 12.	Pre-Isaianic; defeat of Moab by Jeroboam II.	Pre-Isaianic; defeat of Moab by Jeroboam II.	Probably Pre-Isaianic; defeat of Moab by Jeroboam II.	Pre-Isaianic; defeat of Moab by Jeroboam II.
13-14.	Possibly an Isaianic fragment, 711, edited late.	Epilogue by Isaiah, 711.	Epilogue by Isaiah, shortly before 711.	Epilogue by Isaiah, 711.
XVII: 1-11.	1-6, 9-11, 734, edited late; 7-8, an editorial substitute.	Immediately after the outbreak of the Syro-Israelitish war.	Immediately before the outbreak of the Syro-Israelitish war.	Shortly after the outbreak of the Syro-Israelitish war.
12-14.	Appendix added by Isaiah to 1-11 during the siege of Samaria.	Siege of Samaria, 722.	Sennacherib's invasion, 701.	Sennacherib's invasion, 701.
XVIII.	1-6, 702; 7, post-Exilic.	Sennacherib's reign, before 704.	Sennacherib's invasion, 701.	Sennacherib's invasion, 701.
XIX.	Un-Isaianic.	After Sennacherib's retreat, 701.	Battle of Raphia, 720.	Un-Isaianic.
XX.	About 711; 2, a later insertion.	711.	711.	711.
XXI: 1-10.	Close of Exile.	Exilic, c. 549.	Exilic.	Exilic.
11-12.	Exilic, ?589.	{ Two older prophecies used by Isaiah, c. 720-711, but possibly by a later editor. }	720 or 711?	{ Two older prophecies used by Isaiah, 712-711. }
13-17.	13-15, Exilic, ?589; 16-17, Isaianic fragment attached after the Exile to the two preceding oracles, 711.		720 or 711?	
XXII: 1-14.	The raising of the siege of Jerusalem, 701; 9b-11a, a prosaic interpolation.	After Sennacherib's retreat, 701.	701, perhaps 711.	The siege raised, 701.

XXII: 15-25.	15-18, 704-701; 19-23, late appendix; 24-25, still later appendix.	Before 701.	Before 701.	15-23, before 701; 24-25, a somewhat later addition.
XXIII.	Isaianic basis, 727-722, edited late; 5, prosaic gloss; 15-18, later prosaic addition.	Exilic, c. 580.	727-723.	Siege of Tyre, 727-722; 15-18, a later addition.
XXIV-XXVII.	Post-Exilic.	Greek period, c. 330.	Shortly after the Return, 536-440.	Exilic.
XXVIII-XXXIII.	xxviii: 1-6, before 722, edited late; 7-22, 703,—20, interpolation; 23-29, Exilic or post-Exilic; xxix: 1-15, 703, edited late, —7-8, later insertions; 16-24, post-Exilic; xxx: 1-17, 703; 18-33, post-Exilic; xxxi, 702,—except 5b-9, post-Exilic; xxxii-xxxiii, post-Exilic.	xxviii-xxxi, 701; xxxiii, post-Exilic.	xxviii, before 722; 7-29, perhaps of same date as xxix-xxxii, 702; xxxiii, 701.	xxviii: 1-6, 723; 7-29, 704; xxix: 1-14, 703; 15, 703; 16-24, post-Exilic; xxx: 1-17, 703; 18-26, 27-33, post-Exilic; xxxi, 702.
XXXIV-XXXV.	Post-Exilic.	Close of the Exile; perhaps by the author of xiii-xiv: 23.	Close of the Exile.	Post-Exilic.
XXXVI-XXXIX.	Inserted as an appendix to the Book of Isaiah by the post-Exilic editor from 2 Kings xviii: 13-xx: 19. xxxvi-xxxvii, un-Isaianic; xxxviii-xxxix, probably post-Exilic.	Inserted from 2 Kings. xxxvii: 6 f, 22-32, Isaianic, 701; xxxix: 5-7, before 704.	Inserted from 2 Kings. xxxvii: 22-32, Isaianic, 701.	Inserted from 2 Kings. xxxvi-xxxvii, the siege of Jerusalem, 701; xxxviii-xxxix, Hezekiah's illness and the embassy of Merodach Baladan, 713-712.

III. The Prophecies in Chronological Order.

1. VI. Isaiah's Call to the Prophetic Office, 740.
2. II-IV. Sermons delivered between 740-735. ii: 1 is a general superscription by a later editor; ii: 22 is un-Isaianic; and ii: 2-4 and iv: 2-6 are post-Exilic.
3. V: 1-24; 25; IX: 7 (8)-X: 4; V: 26-30. Sermons delivered at the beginning of the reign of Ahaz, 735. v: 15 is an editorial gloss, and 25 is mainly editorial.
4. VII. Isaiah's interview with Ahaz and the "Immanuel" sign, 734.
5. VIII: 1-IX: 6 (7). "Maher-shalal-hash-baz," 734.
6. XVII: 1-11. The Impending Ruin of Syria and Israel, 734.
7. XXIII. An Utterance on Tyre, c. 725. Vs. 13, editorially recast; 15-18, un-Isaianic and late.
8. XXVIII: 1-6 (a fragment). The Fall of Israel's Capital, 723.
9. XXXVIII-XXXIX (inserted from 2 Kings xx). Hezekiah's Illness and the Embassy of Merodach Baladan of Babylon, 713-712.
10. XV-XVI. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on the Defeat of Moab by Jeroboam II in Uzziah's reign. To this quotation Isaiah adds an epilogue, xvi: 13-14, prophesying Moab's speedy humiliation (by Sargon of Assyria), 712-711.
11. XXI: 11-12. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on Edom made use of by Isaiah, 712-711.
12. XXI: 13-17. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on Arabia made use of by Isaiah, 712-711.
13. XX. "Thus hath it gone with (Egypt) our expectation," 711.
14. XIV: 28-32. An Utterance on Philistia, 705.
15. XXVIII: 7-29. A Woe on the Sinners of Jerusalem, 704.
16. XXIX: 1-14. The Impending Fate of Ariel, 703.
17. XXIX: 15; XXX: 1-17; XXXI. Utterances on the Egyptian Alliance, 703-702. xxix: 16-24; xxx: 18-26, 27-33 are post-Exilic insertions.
18. XXII: 15-25. A Prophecy against Shebna, the leader of the Egyptian party, before 701. Vss. 24-25 are a later addition.
19. X: 5-15; XIV: 24-27; X: 16-XI: 9. Prophecies against Assyria's Arrogance, 701.
20. I: 5-31. The Land a Desolation, 701. Vss. 2-4 are an editorial addition of uncertain date; and 1 is the heading the compiler of i-xxxv put to his book.
21. XVII: 12-14. The City Besieged, 701.
22. XVIII. The Anxiety of Ethiopia at the Crisis, 701.
23. XXII: 1-14. The Siege Raised, 701.
24. XXXVI-XXXVII (inserted from 2 Kings xviii: 13-xix: 37). Sennacherib's Campaign in the West,—the Siege of Jerusalem, 701.

1. Isaiah's Call to the Prophetic Office, VI.
 - a] The political condition of Judah at the time.
 - b] The immediate circumstances of the call.
 - c] The Theophany, 1-4.
 - d] Its effect upon Isaiah—sense of uncleanness, 5.
 - e] Purification, 6-7.
 - f] Isaiah conscious of his call, 8.
 - g] The divine commission, 9-10.
 - h] Its extent, 11-13.
 - i] The date of Isaiah's committing the vision to writing, c. 735.
2. The Sermons in II-IV.
 - a] The general editorial superscription, ii: 1.
 - b] The historical circumstances and date, 740-735.
[A post-Exilic insertion, 2-4.]
 - c] Humiliation in punishment for the people's idolatry, 5-11.
 - 1] Upon nature and inanimate objects, 12-21.
[Verse 22 is un-Isaianic.]
 - 2] Upon the men,—the rulers and oppressors of Judah, iii: 1-15.
 - 3] Upon the women,—the thoughtless devotees of luxury, 16-iv: 1.
[A post-Exilic insertion, 2-6.]
3. The Sermons in V: 1-24; 25; IX: 7(8)-X: 4; V: 26-30.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 735.
 - b] The parable of the vineyard, v: 1-7.
 - c] The wild grapes of the vineyard of Judah are the national sins of Judah, which the prophet specifies in a series of woes, 8-24.
Sins of the senses,—
 - 1] The pitiless greed of the rich for land, 8.
The woe: the land shall be desolate, 9-10, 17.
 - 2] Their luxury and self-indulgence, 11-12.
The woe: captivity "unawares," 13-14.
[Verse 15 is an editorial gloss.]
 Sins of the intellect,—
 - 3] Their moral perversity and taunting unbelief, 18-19.
 - 4] Their perverted ethical theories, 20.
 - 5] Their confidence in their own wisdom, 21.
 - 6] Their judicial corruption, 22-23.
The woe upon them because of these last four sins of the intellect: a fierce, swiftly-advancing, all-embracing and complete destruction, 24.
[Verse 25 is mainly editorial; it was designed by the editor to link V: 1-24 with IX: 7-X: 4 and V: 26-30.]
 - d] A series of judgments have been sent already, but with no effect:—
 - 1] Invasion and desolation of territory in Israel, ix: 7(8)-11(12).
 - 2] War and defeat, 12(13)-16(17).
 - 3] Civil strife, 17(18)-20(21).
 - 4] Threat of captivity or death, x: 1-4.
 - e] The great judgment will now come,— Assyria, v: 26-30.

4. Interview with Ahaz: "If ye do not confide, verily ye shall not abide," VII.
 - a] The heading to the chapter: the circumstances and date of the interview, 734, 1-2.
 - b] The account of the interview, 3-17.
 - 1] The boy Shear-jashub, 3.
 - 2] The prophetic message, 4-11.
 - 3] Ahaz's reception of it, 12.
 - 4] The sign offered: Immanu-El, 13-14.
 - 5] The connection of the sign with Assyria, 15-17.
 - c] The coming of Assyria: an expansion of vs. 17, 18-25.
5. "Maher-shalal-hash-baz," VIII: 1-IX: 6(7).
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 734.
 - b] The tablet inscribed Maher-shalal-hash-baz, viii: 1-2.
 - c] The child named Maher-shalal-hash-baz and the sign attached to him, 3-4.
 - d] Assyria will surely come, but "God is with us," 5-10.
 - e] Fear not what this people fear; hold Yahwe in awe, and he will prove your sanctuary, 11-15.
 - f] The prophet prays that his message may be fixed in the hearts of his hearers and accomplish its purpose. He expresses his own trust in Yahwe's promises, of which he and his children are signs, 16-18.
 - g] His warning to his hearers not to resort to necromancers, but "to the instruction and testimony" of Yahwe, 19-20.

"And when they say to you, Inquire of the necromancers and wizards that chirp and mutter (Should not a people inquire of its god,—of the dead in behalf of the living?), then 'to the instruction and testimony' [do ye have recourse]. If they speak not according to this watchword [*i. e.*, 'to the instruction and testimony'], it is because for them there is no dawn."
 - h] The horrors of the devastating war in North Israel; the Assyrian king, Tiglath Pileser III, has carried the tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali into captivity, 21-22a; cf. 2 Kings xv: 19-20.
 - i] The day will come when the afflicted land of Zebulun and Naphtali shall again be exalted, 22b-ix: 2(3).
 - j] The rod of their oppressor shall be broken, 3(4)-4(5).
 - k] The Messianic king is to be born, who will prove himself

<p>A wonderful counsellor. A God-hero. An everlasting father. A prince of peace.</p>	{	<p>"For unto us a child is born . . . for the increase of the dominion and for endless peace upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, in order to establish it and uphold it with judgment and with righteousness, from henceforth even forever," 5(6)-6(7).</p>
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6. The Impending Ruin of Syria and Israel, XVII: 1-11.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 734.
 - b] Syria shall be utterly wasted, 1-3.
 - c] Israel shall also be made thin like
 - 1] An emaciated body, 4.
 - 2] A harvest-field stripped of its crop, 5.
 - 3] A beaten olive-tree, 6.
 - d] Yet a "remnant" shall be left, who shall look unto Yahwe, 6-8.
 - e] A picture of the desolate condition of the land brought about by Israel's forgetfulness of Yahwe and her adoption of foreign cults, 9-11.
7. An Utterance on Tyre, XXIII.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, c. 725.
 - 1] When Tiglath Pileser III first appeared in the West in 743 the Phœnicians offered him their submission and became tribute-payers to Assyria, C. I. i: 242-245.
 - 2] According to the statement of the Tyrian historian Menander, in a fragment preserved to us by Josephus, Elulæus, king of Tyre and suzerain of Phœnicia, revolted from Assyria, Antiq. Jud. IX. xiv. 2.
 - 3] Hereupon, according to Menander, Shalmaneser IV besieged Tyre by sea and land for five years, 727-722,—it would seem unsuccessfully.
 - 4] The siege was brought to an end, either by Shalmaneser withdrawing his forces to engage in the investment of the city of Samaria, or by the change of dynasty upon Shalmaneser's death.
 - b] The Phœnician merchantmen returning from the colony of Tarshish in Spain are greeted in Cyprus (Chittim) with the tidings that Tyre has fallen, 1-5, 14.
 - c] Let the Tyrians emigrate to Tarshish, 6-7.
 - d] It is Yahwe who has brought this disgrace upon Tyre, 8-9.
 - e] The Tyrian colonists also shall be emancipated,—Cyprus shall refuse to receive the fugitives, 10-12.

[Although vs. 13 seems to have been originally Isaianic, in its present form it is late, having been recast to accord with the editor's ideas of the application of the prophecy. Verses 15-18 are un-Isaianic and late.]
8. The Fall of Israel's Capital, XXVIII: 1-6 (a fragment).
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 723.
 - b] The woe against Samaria because of her debauchery, 1.
 - c] Yahwe's swift storm will dash garlands and pampered bodies alike into the mire, 2-4.
 - d] Yet a "remnant" shall outlive that storm, to whom Yahwe of hosts shall be for a crown of glory, 5-6.

9. Hezekiah's Illness and the Embassy of Merodach Baladan of Babylon, XXXVIII-XXXIX.
 [In incorporating 2 Kings xx into his collection of the Prophecies of Isaiah, the compiler considerably abridged verses 1-11 in xxxviii: 1-8. He also introduced the "Song of Hezekiah" from some other source,—perhaps some collection of such traditionally-ascribed psalms in use in his own day.]
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 713-712.
 - b] Hezekiah sick unto death: "Set thy house in order; for thou shalt die," 1.
 - c] Hezekiah's prayer, 2-3.
 - d] Yahwe's answer: "I will add unto thy days fifteen years," 4-5.
 - e] Deliverance from the oppression of Assyria also promised, 6-8.
 - f] The Song of Hezekiah, 9-20.
 - g] Hezekiah's recovery, 21-22.
 - h] Merodach Baladan of Babylon sends letters and a present to Hezekiah ostensibly to congratulate him on this recovery, xxxix: 1.
 - i] The real object of "the Babylonian patriot" was to provide himself with allies in his resistance of Sargon of Assyria; cf. C. I. 2: 23 f.
 - j] Hezekiah listens to his messengers and shows them the resources of his kingdom, 2-3.
 - k] Isaiah's rebuke of Hezekiah, 4.
 - l] Prophecy of captivity to Babylon, 5-8.
10. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on Moab quoted by Isaiah, XV-XVI.
 - A. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on the defeat of Moab, xv-xvi: 12.
 - a] The date and historical circumstances: The invasion of Moab by Jeroboam II of Israel, who, we are told, "restored the borders of Israel from the entering in of Hamath unto the Sea of the Arabah (*i. e.*, Dead Sea)," 2 Kings xiv: 25.
 - b] The attack on Moab, xv.
 - c] The Moabite fugitives urged to take refuge in Judah, who will act the friend to them, xvi: 1-5.
 - d] Mourn for Moab, for she shall be utterly wasted, 6-12.
 - B. The Epilogue by Isaiah, xvi: 13-14.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 712-711: The Moabites are mentioned by Sargon under the date 711 as revolting: "The people of Philistia, Judah, Edom and Moab, dwelling beside the sea, bringing tribute and presents to Asshur, my lord, who plotted revolt and treason, who to incite him against me unto Pharaoh, king of Egypt, a prince who could not save them, their presents carried and besought his alliance," etc.
 - b] Isaiah recognizes the old oracle as from Yahwe, 13.
 - c] Within three years Moab shall be humiliated, 14.
11. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on Edom made use of by Isaiah, XXI: 11-12.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 712-711.

- b] The voice from Seir, 11.
- c] The answer: The worst is yet to come, 12.
- 12. A Pre-Isaianic Utterance on Arabia made use of by Isaiah, XXI: 13-17.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 712-711.
 - b] The fleeing Dedanites told to take refuge in the thickets, 13.
 - c] The inhabitants of Tema urged to furnish the fugitives with drink and food, 14.
 - d] Their flight was before the invaders of their land, 15.
 - e] The worst is yet to come, 16-17.
- 13. "Thus hath it gone with our expectation," XX.
 - a] The circumstances and date,—the siege of Ashdod, 711, 1.
 - b] The command to the prophet to appear in the symbolical garb* of a captive, "naked and barefoot," 2.
 - c] The significance of Isaiah's act: Egypt shall be led captive to Assyria, 3-4.
 - d] Judah's dismay at the fate of "Ethiopia her expectation and Egypt her glory"; "And Judah, how shall she escape?" 5-6.
- 14. An Utterance on Philistia, XIV: 28-32.
 - a] Circumstances and date,—the death of Sargon, 705, cf. 28.
 - b] Philistia's messengers to Jerusalem exhorted not to rejoice at this event, 29^a, cf. 32.
 - c] "For out of the serpent's root [*i. e.*, Sargon] shall come forth an adder [*i. e.*, Sennacherib]," 29^b.
 - d] Sennacherib's armies will shortly appear in the north, 31.
 - e] The faithful in Jerusalem, however, need have no fear: "Yahwe hath founded Zion, and in her shall the afflicted of his people take refuge," 32.
- 15. A Woe on the Sinners of Jerusalem, XXVIII: 7-29.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 704.
 - b] Drunkenness is seen on every hand,—even priest and prophet are guilty of it, 7-8.
 - c] The false prophets' drunken derision of Isaiah's words, 9-10.
 - d] Isaiah's retort, 11-13.
 - e] His denunciation of the leaders of the popular thought in Jerusalem, 14-22.
 - f] His encouragement of his own followers by means of a parable, 23-29.
- 16. The Impending Fate of Ariel, XXIX: 1-14.
 - a] The circumstances and date: Within a year Jerusalem shall be besieged, 703, 1-4.
 - b] But her foes shall be scattered in an instant like so much dust or chaff, 5.
 - c] They shall be in the day of Yahwe's visitation, 6,
 - 1] Like a passing dream, in the suddenness of their departure, 7.
 - 2] Like one who dreams of eating and drinking, in their disappointed expectations, 8.

*Other symbolical acts, 1 Sam. xv: 27; 1 Kings xi: 30, xxii: 11; Jer. xxviii: 10; Ezek. xii: 1-7.

- d] By reason of their spiritual blindness this parable seems to Isaiah's hearers as a sealed book, 9-12.
 - e] Because of their formalism and empty observance of the external ceremonial, 13.
 - f] Yahwe will deal "wonderfully" with them,—their trust shall come to nought, 14.
17. Utterances on the Egyptian Alliance, XXIX: 15; XXX: 1-17; XXXI.
- A. The First Utterance, xxix: 15 (a fragment).
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 703.
 - b] A denunciation of the crafty methods pursued by the Egyptian party in Jerusalem, 15.
 - B. The Second Utterance, xxx: 1-17.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 703.
 - b] The folly of the embassy already on its way to Egypt, 1-2.
 - c] A picture of the advance of the embassy bearing rich gifts through the desert to the Egyptian court, 4-6.
 - d] Their trust in the shadow of Egypt shall be their confusion, 7, cf. 3.
 - e] Isaiah orders his prophecy of judgment placed on record, 8.
 - f] Since they are a headstrong people, refusing to listen to the truth, 9-11.
 - g] Therefore this their foolhardy trust in Egypt shall prove their shame, 12-17.
 - C. The Third Utterance, xxxi.
 - a] The historical circumstances and date, 702.
 - b] Woe to those who trust in Egypt and in human aid in this crisis, 1-2.
 - c] When Yahwe shall stretch out his hand "he that helpeth" (Egypt) and "he that is holpen" (Judah) shall fail together, 3.
 - d] In that day Yahwe shall appear
 - 1] Upon Mt. Zion, to fight for his holy mountain,—like a lion undismayed at the voice of a multitude of shepherds, 4.
 - 2] Over Mt. Zion, to protect his holy mountain,—hovering over it as a bird, 5.
 - e] Turn ye unto Yahwe, from whom ye have revolted, for in that day all idols will be powerless to help you, 6-7.
 - f] For it is not the sword of men that shall vanquish the Assyrian in that day, but the might of Yahwe "whose fire is in Zion and his furnace in Jerusalem," 8-9.
- [NOTE: xxix: 16-24; xxx: 18-26, 27-33 are post-Exilic insertions.]
18. A Prophecy against Shebna, the leader of the Egyptian party, XXII: 15-25.
- a] The historical circumstances and date,—before 701.
 - b] The vizier Shebna, an unfamilied foreigner (probably a Syrian), who, after the custom of the time, had been trying to establish himself at Jerusalem by hewing himself a sepulchre, shall be thrust from his post and banished from the country in disgrace, 15-19.

- c] Eliakim, a man of more approved political views, will be his successor in office, 20-23.
[Verses 24-25 are a later addition.]
19. Prophecies against Assyria's Arrogance, X: 5-15; XIV: 24-27; X: 16-XI: 9.
- a] The historical circumstances and date, 701.
 - b] Assyria has been only Yahwe's instrument of destruction, x: 5-6.
 - c] "Howbeit his heart does not think so." "As my hand," he says, "has found the kingdoms of the idols, whose graven images did excel those of Jerusalem; shall I not, as I have done unto Samaria and her idols, so do to Jerusalem and her idols?" 7-11.
 - d] Therefore when Yahwe has finished using Assyria to chastise Jerusalem, he will punish the proud heart of the Assyrian king, 12-15.
 - e] To overwhelm Assyria in Judah is Yahwe's purpose, xiv: 24-25^a.
 - f] Then shall Assyria's yoke depart, 25^b.
 - g] Since Yahwe rules over all nations, who shall thwart him in this his purpose? 26-27.
 - h] The glory of Assyria is about to depart, x: 16-19.
 - i] The remnant of Judah which shall survive in that day shall trust in Yahwe; yet that remnant shall be small, 20-23.
 - j] Be not afraid, O Judah, your punishment is well-nigh fulfilled; then will Assyria perish suddenly, 24-27.
 - k] Isaiah pictures the advance of Sennacherib's army from the north toward Jerusalem, after he has completed his vengeance upon the Phœnician cities, 28-32.
 - l] Suddenly, when Jerusalem seems almost within his grasp, Yahwe's axe shall cut him down with his mighty host, and they shall fall with the crash of a whole Lebanon of cedars, 33-34.
 - m] In that day shall the new king of the stock of Jesse be endowed with Messianic gifts. The Spirit of Yahwe which shall rest upon him shall clothe him with, xi: 1-5.
 - 1] Clearness of moral and intellectual insight.
 - 2] Wisdom and bravery.
 - 3] Knowledge of and reverence for Yahwe's will.
 - n] All creation shall be in harmony with his reign of peace and righteousness, 6-9.
20. The Land a Desolation, I: 5-31.
- [2-4 is an editorial addition of uncertain date; vs. 1 is the superscription the compiler of i-xxxv put to his book.]
- a] The historical circumstances and date, 701.
 - b] Apostacy from Yahwe and social rottenness have brought punishment upon Judah,—the land has been desolated by the Assyrians, 5-9.
 - c] Yahwe demands something more than punctilious observance of the ceremonial law, 10-15.
 - d] Cease to do evil: learn to do well, 16-17.
 - e] Pardon assured on condition of amendment, 18-20.

- f] But there is no hope of Judah's amendment, 21-23.
 - g] Therefore the day of punishment is at hand; it will result in the destruction of evil-doers and the survival of a worthy remnant only, 24-31.
21. The City Besieged, XVII: 12-14.
- a] The historical circumstances and date, 701.
 - b] The uproar of the advancing host, 12.
 - c] But at Yahwe's rebuke they shall flee away, 13.
 - d] "At eventide behold terror; before the morning they are not," 14.
22. The Anxiety of Ethiopia at the Crisis, XVIII.
- a] The historical circumstances and date, 701.
 - b] The king of Ethiopia, alarmed at the near approach of the Assyrian army, is sending messengers to different parts of his empire to mobilize his troops, 1-2a.
 - c] Isaiah, as it were, intercepts them and gives them a new commission, 2 b.
 - d] Ethiopia's anxiety is needless; before the harvest-time Yahwe will interfere, 3-6.
 - e] Ethiopia, in gratitude, will bring a present to Yahwe, to Mt. Zion, 7.
23. The Siege Raised, XXII: 1-14.
- a] The historical circumstances and date, 701.
 - b] The preparations which had been made for the siege,—
 - 1] Solomon's armory. "the house of the forest," had been inspected, 8.
 - 2] The fortifications had been repaired, 9-10.
 - 3] The suburban waters had been conducted within the walls, 9-11a.
 - c] But the people did not look to Yahwe as the strength of all their bulwarks and all their treaties, 11b.
 - d] During the siege the Assyrians with their allies (Isaiah mentions Elam and Kir) had filled "the choicest valleys full of chariots," and "the horsemen were in array at the gate," 6-7.
 - e] Collapse of the State and ignominious flight of some of the leaders of the Egyptian party, 3.

[It was at this juncture that Hezekiah sent his messenger to Lachish to Sennacherib to yield his submission: "I have offended; return from me: that which thou puttest on me will I bear," 2 Kings xviii: 14, C. I. 1: 280.]
 - f] The people, wild with joy at the withdrawal of their besiegers, even though it may be only temporary, give themselves up to irreligious feastings and revellings: "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we may die," 1-2, 12-13.
 - g] Isaiah, indignant at their continued impenitence, changes his assurances of delivery into a far-reaching threat: "Surely this iniquity shall not be purged from you till ye die, saith the Lord, Yahwe of hosts," 14.

24. Sennacherib's Campaign in the West,— the Siege of Jerusalem, XXXVI-XXXVII.

A. These two chapters, inserted from 2 Kings xviii: 13-xix: 37, give two parallel accounts of Sennacherib's demand for the surrender of the city.

1] xxxvi: 1-xxxvii: 9^a, 37-38, ending with Tirhakah's approach and Sennacherib's departure from the West.

2] xxxvii: 9b-36, ending with the pestilence.

B. The relation in which this event in the history of Judah stands to the statements of Sennacherib's historical annals may be seen from the following table:

SENNACHERIB.

HEZEKIAH.

In Phœnicia. "Great Sidon, Little Sidon, Bit-zitti, Sarepta, Makhalliba, Ushu, Ekdippa, Akko, his (King Elulæus of Sidon's) powerful cities, fortresses, pastures and cisterns, and his fortifications, the power of the arms of Asshur, my lord, overcame and cast at my feet," ii: 38-44*.

Ashkelon captured. "In the course of my campaign Beth-Dagon, Joppa, Beni-berak, Azuru . . . I besieged, I took," ii: 65-68.

Ekron. Panic in the city. The people, anti-Assyrian in their sympathies, had deposed their prince, Padi, and had delivered him into Hezekiah's hands, ii: 69-73.

Near Eltekeh. Approach of the allies from Egypt. "In reliance upon Asshur, my lord, I fought with them and accomplished their defeat," ii: 78-79.

"Eltekeh and Timnath I besieged, I took, and carried off their spoil," ii: 82-83.

Ekron punished. "Padi, their king, I brought forth from Jerusalem; upon the throne of lordship over them I placed him," iii: 7-10.

²"His cities, which I had plundered, I cut off from his land and gave them to Mitinti, king of Ashdod, to Padi, king of Ekron, and to Tsil-Bal, king of Gaza," iii: 23-26.

¹"Hezekiah of Judah, who had not submitted to my yoke: forty-six of his strong cities, fortresses, and innumerable small towns of their environs . . . I besieged, I took," iii: 11-17.

* These references are to Sennacherib's Annals preserved on the so-called "Taylor Prism," a translation of which will be found on page 34; see also C. I. i: 284-286.

Sennacherib demands the surrender of Jerusalem, xxxvi: 1-xxxvii: 7 and xxxvii: 9^b-35.

"Hezekiah himself the fear of the splendor of my lordship overwhelmed him. The Urbi and his other faithful warriors whom, as a defence for Jerusalem, his royal city, he had brought in, fell into fear," iii: 29-33.

Hezekiah sends his messenger to Lachish to tender his submission: "I have offended; return from me: that which thou puttest on me will I bear. And the king of Assyria appointed unto Hezekiah, king of Judah, three hundred talents of silver and thirty talents of gold," 2 Kings xviii: 14-15.

According to Sennacherib: "With thirty talents of gold, eight hundred talents of silver, precious stones, brilliant *daggassi*(?), large lapis lazuli, couches of ivory, thrones of ivory, ivory, terebinth-wood, oak-wood, of every kind, a heavy treasure, and his daughters, his women of the palace, the young men and young women, to Nineveh, the city of my lordship, I caused to be brought after me, and he sent his ambassadors to give tribute and to do obeisance," iii: 34-41.

At Lachish. "Sennacherib, the king of the world, the king of Assyria, seats himself on a throne and causes the spoil of the city Lachish to pass before him," C. I. 1: 280.

The king of Assyria "heard say concerning Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, He is come out to fight against thee," xxxvii: 9^a.

This report, however, of the approach of Tirhakah himself at the head of an Ethiopian army did not disturb him; it was rather the rumor of disturbances in Babylonia that drew him homeward," cf. The Babylonian Chronicle, Col. iii: 3. "So Sennacherib, king of Assyria, departed, and went and returned, and dwelt at Nineveh," xxxvii: 37. According to the other account, which differs at this point, he and his army would seem to have crossed the swampy northeast corner of the Egyptian Delta and there have been so sorely smitten with the pestilence that with his weakened forces he dared not venture a meeting with Tirhakah. This would account for the Hebrew story that "the Angel of Yahwe went forth, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians one hundred and eighty-five thousand men," xxxvii: 36.*

* The Egyptian story caught up by Herodotus (ii: 141) of field-mice is only a mythological way of saying that the god Horus, to whom the field-mouse is sacred, interfered in behalf of his people, cf. Josephus, *Antiq. Jud.* X. i. 4.

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1992 - 1994, 1996 - 1998, 2000 - 2002, 2004 - 2006, 2008 - 2010, 2012 - 2014, 2016 - 2018, 2020 - 2022, 2024 - 2026, 2028 - 2030, 2032 - 2034, 2036 - 2038, 2040 - 2042, 2044 - 2046, 2048 - 2050, 2052 - 2054, 2056 - 2058, 2060 - 2062, 2064 - 2066, 2068 - 2070, 2072 - 2074, 2076 - 2078, 2080 - 2082, 2084 - 2086, 2088 - 2090, 2092 - 2094, 2096 - 2098, 2100 - 2102, 2104 - 2106, 2108 - 2110, 2112 - 2114, 2116 - 2118, 2120 - 2122, 2124 - 2126, 2128 - 2130, 2132 - 2134, 2136 - 2138, 2140 - 2142, 2144 - 2146, 2148 - 2150, 2152 - 2154, 2156 - 2158, 2160 - 2162, 2164 - 2166, 2168 - 2170, 2172 - 2174, 2176 - 2178, 2180 - 2182, 2184 - 2186, 2188 - 2190, 2192 - 2194, 2196 - 2198, 2200 - 2202, 2204 - 2206, 2208 - 2210, 2212 - 2214, 2216 - 2218, 2220 - 2222, 2224 - 2226, 2228 - 2230, 2232 - 2234, 2236 - 2238, 2240 - 2242, 2244 - 2246, 2248 - 2250, 2252 - 2254, 2256 - 2258, 2260 - 2262, 2264 - 2266, 2268 - 2270, 2272 - 2274, 2276 - 2278, 2280 - 2282, 2284 - 2286, 2288 - 2290, 2292 - 2294, 2296 - 2298, 2300 - 2302, 2304 - 2306, 2308 - 2310, 2312 - 2314, 2316 - 2318, 2320 - 2322, 2324 - 2326, 2328 - 2330, 2332 - 2334, 2336 - 2338, 2340 - 2342, 2344 - 2346, 2348 - 2350, 2352 - 2354, 2356 - 2358, 2360 - 2362, 2364 - 2366, 2368 - 2370, 2372 - 2374, 2376 - 2378, 2380 - 2382, 2384 - 2386, 2388 - 2390, 2392 - 2394, 2396 - 2398, 2400 - 2402, 2404 - 2406, 2408 - 2410, 2412 - 2414, 2416 - 2418, 2420 - 2422, 2424 - 2426, 2428 - 2430, 2432 - 2434, 2436 - 2438, 2440 - 2442, 2444 - 2446, 2448 - 2450, 2452 - 2454, 2456 - 2458, 2460 - 2462, 2464 - 2466, 2468 - 2470, 2472 - 2474, 2476 - 2478, 2480 - 2482, 2484 - 2486, 2488 - 2490, 2492 - 2494, 2496 - 2498, 2500 - 2502, 2504 - 2506, 2508 - 2510, 2512 - 2514, 2516 - 2518, 2520 - 2522, 2524 - 2526, 2528 - 2530, 2532 - 2534, 2536 - 2538, 2540 - 2542, 2544 - 2546, 2548 - 2550, 2552 - 2554, 2556 - 2558, 2560 - 2562, 2564 - 2566, 2568 - 2570, 2572 - 2574, 2576 - 2578, 2580 - 2582, 2584 - 2586, 2588 - 2590, 2592 - 2594, 2596 - 2598, 2600 - 2602, 2604 - 2606, 2608 - 2610, 2612 - 2614, 2616 - 2618, 2620 - 2622, 2624 - 2626, 2628 - 2630, 2632 - 2634, 2636 - 2638, 2640 - 2642, 2644 - 2646, 2648 - 2650, 2652 - 2654, 2656 - 2658, 2660 - 2662, 2664 - 2666, 2668 - 2670, 2672 - 2674, 2676 - 2678, 2680 - 2682, 2684 - 2686, 2688 - 2690, 2692 - 2694, 2696 - 2698, 2700 - 2702, 2704 - 2706, 2708 - 2710, 2712 - 2714, 2716 - 2718, 2720 - 2722, 2724 - 2726, 2728 - 2730, 2732 - 2734, 2736 - 2738, 2740 - 2742, 2744 - 2746, 2748 - 2750, 2752 - 2754, 2756 - 2758, 2760 - 2762, 2764 - 2766, 2768 - 2770, 2772 - 2774, 2776 - 2778, 2780 - 2782, 2784 - 2786, 2788 - 2790, 2792 - 2794, 2796 - 2798, 2800 - 2802, 2804 - 2806, 2808 - 2810, 2812 - 2814, 2816 - 2818, 2820 - 2822, 2824 - 2826, 2828 - 2830, 2832 - 2834, 2836 - 2838, 2840 - 2842, 2844 - 2846, 2848 - 2850, 2852 - 2854, 2856 - 2858, 2860 - 2862, 2864 - 2866, 2868 - 2870, 2872 - 2874, 2876 - 2878, 2880 - 2882, 2884 - 2886, 2888 - 2890, 2892 - 2894, 2896 - 2898, 2900 - 2902, 2904 - 2906, 2908 - 2910, 2912 - 2914, 2916 - 2918, 2920 - 2922, 2924 - 2926, 2928 - 2930, 2932 - 2934, 2936 - 2938, 2940 - 2942, 2944 - 2946, 2948 - 2950, 2952 - 2954, 2956 - 2958, 2960 - 2962, 2964 - 2966, 2968 - 2970, 2972 - 2974, 2976 - 2978, 2980 - 2982, 2984 - 2986, 2988 - 2990, 2992 - 2994, 2996 - 2998, 3000 - 3002, 3004 - 3006, 3008 - 3010, 3012 - 3014, 3016 - 3018, 3020 - 3022, 3024 - 3026, 3028 - 3030, 3032 - 3034, 3036 - 3038, 3040 - 3042, 3044 - 3046, 3048 - 3050, 3052 - 3054, 3056 - 3058, 3060 - 3062, 3064 - 3066, 3068 - 3070, 3072 - 3074, 3076 - 3078, 3080 - 3082, 3084 - 3086, 3088 - 3090, 3092 - 3094, 3096 - 3098, 3100 - 3102, 3104 - 3106, 3108 - 3110, 3112 - 3114, 3116 - 3118, 3120 - 3122, 3124 - 3126, 3128 - 3130, 3132 - 3134, 3136 - 3138, 3140 - 3142, 3144 - 3146, 3148 - 3150, 3152 - 3154, 3156 - 3158, 3160 - 3162, 3164 - 3166, 3168 - 3170, 3172 - 3174, 3176 - 3178, 3180 - 3182, 3184 - 3186, 3188 - 3190, 3192 - 3194, 3196 - 3198, 3200 - 3202, 3204 - 3206, 3208 - 3210, 3212 - 3214, 3216 - 3218, 3220 - 3222, 3224 - 3226, 3228 - 3230, 3232 - 3234, 3236 - 3238, 3240 - 3242, 3244 - 3246, 3248 - 3250, 3252 - 3254, 3256 - 3258, 3260 - 3262, 3264 - 3266, 3268 - 3270, 3272 - 3274, 3276 - 3278, 3280 - 3282, 3284 - 3286, 3288 - 3290, 3292 - 3294, 3296 - 3298, 3300 - 3302, 3304 - 3306, 3308 - 3310, 3312 - 3314, 3316 - 3318, 3320 - 3322, 3324 - 3326, 3328 - 3330, 3332 - 3334, 3336 - 3338, 3340 - 3342, 3344 - 3346, 3348 - 3350, 3352 - 3354, 33



same king, the king of the world. The king of Assyria,
on a throne seats himself, and

The speaker said it is his wish
before the measures to pass."

C. CONTEMPORARY ASSYRIO-BABYLONIAN RECORDS.

I. A Table of The Kings of Assyria and The Kings of Babylon.

Assurnazirpal, 885-860 B. C.	
Shalmaneser II, 860-824.	
Shamshi-Ramman II, 824-811.	
Ramman-nirari III, 811-782.	
Shalmaneser III, 782-772.	
Asshur-dan III, 772-754.	Nabonassar, 747-733 B. C.
Asshur-nirari, 754-745.	Nabu-nadin-zer, 733-731.
Tiglath Pileser III (Pul), 745-727.	Nabu-shum-ukin, 731.
	Ukin-zer, 731-729.
	Pul (Poros, Tiglath Pileser III), 729-727.
Shalmaneser IV (Ulula'a), 727-722.	Ulula'a (Shalmaneser IV), 727-722.
Sargon II, 722-705.	Merodach Baladan, 721-710.
	Sargon, 709-705.
Sennacherib, 705-681.	Sennacherib, 705-703.
	Marduk-zakir-shum, 703.
	Merodach Baladan, 703.
	Bel-ibni, 702-700.
	Asshur-nadin-shum (s. of Sennacherib), 700-694.
	Nergal-ushezib (Shuzub), 694-693.
	Mushezib-Marduk (Shuzub), 692-689.
	Sennacherib, 689-681.
Esarhaddon, 681-668.	Esarhaddon, 681-668.
Asshurbanipal (Sardanapalus, Asnapper, Kandal), 668-625.	Shamash-shum-ukin (b. of Asshurbanipal), 668-647.
Asshur-ital-ilani-ukin, 625-	Kandal (Asshurbanipal), 647-625.
Bel-shum-ishkun,	Nabopolassar, 625-604.
Fall of Nineveh, 606.	Nebuchadrezzar, 604-561.
	Evil-Merodach, 561-559.
	Nergal-shareser, 559-556.
	Labasi-Marduk, 556-555.
	Nabonidos (f. of Belshazzar), 555-538.
	Cyrus captures Babylon, 538.

*The cuneiform inscriptions referred to, and the translation of which follows on pages 30-36, may be found in :

- Abel-Winckler, Keilschrifttexte.
- Botta, Monuments de Ninive.
- Delitzsch, Assyrische Lesestücke.
- Layard, Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character.
- Lyon, Keilschrifttexte Sargons.
- Rawlinson, Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia.
- Rost, Texte Tiglath Pileasers III.
- Winckler, Sargon II.

II. Points of Contact in the History of Assyria-Babylonia and Palestine.

745. Accession of Tiglath Pileser III.
743. Expedition against the city Arpad.
742-740. Azariah of Judah an ally of the Hamathites in a revolt against Assyria; Azariah pays tribute.
Rawlinson, III, 9, No. 2, 2-10; Rost 10; p. 30.
Rawlinson, III, 9, No. 3, 23-30; Layard 65 and 50; Rost 13;
p. 30.
740. Arpad taken.
738. Calno taken.
Menahem of Israel and Rezin of Syria tribute-payers to Assyria.
Rawlinson III, 9, No. 3, 50-57; p. 30.
Rost 7.
734-732. Tiglath Pileser in Syria-Palestine.
Syria devastated; Rezin besieged for two years in his capital city Damascus.
Layard 72, 1-16; p. 30.
Rost 10, 11 and 13.
Israel devastated; Pekah assassinated and Hoshea placed on the vacant throne.
Rawlinson, III, 10, No. 2, 12-30; Rost 15; p. 31.
Layard 66, 17-19; p. 31.
732. The vassals of Assyria pay tribute.
The Nimrud Clay-Inscription 57-62; p. 31.
Rawlinson, II, 67.
Rost 24.
729. Tiglath Pileser ascends the throne of Babylon under the name of Pul (= Poros of the Canon of Ptolemy).
727. Death of Tiglath Pileser.
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- 727-722. Shalmaneser IV on the throne.
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722. Accession of Sargon.
The conquest of the city Samaria, under siege since 724.
The Great Khorsabad Inscription 23-25; p. 32.
Botta 145, 1 f.
Winckler 30.
Annals 10-17; p. 33.
Botta 79 and 70.
Winckler 1.
721. The defeat of Khumbanigash of Elam.
The Nimrud Stone-Inscription 7-8; p. 33.
Layard 33.
Winckler 48.

- The Great Khorsabad Inscription 23 f; p. 32.
 Botta 145, 1 f.
 Winckler 30.
- The overthrow of Merodach Baladan of Babylon; transportation
 of Babylonian inhabitants to Syria-Palestine, C. I. 1: 268.
720. The defeat of Jaubi'di (Ilubi'di) of Hamath in the battle of Karkar.
 The Great Khorsabad Inscription 33-36; p. 32.
 Botta 145, 2, 9 f.
 Winckler 31.
- Annals 23-24; p. 33.
 Botta 70, 10 f.
 Winckler 1.
- The Nimrud Stone-Inscription 7-8; p. 33.
 Layard 33.
 Winckler 48.
- Inscription on a Statue.
 Botta 180.
- The defeat of Shabak of Egypt in the battle of Raphia, and the
 capture of Hanno of Gaza.
 The Great Khorsabad Inscription 25-32; p. 32.
 Botta 145, 2.
 Winckler 31.
- Annals 26-31; p. 33.
 Botta 71, 1 f.
 Winckler 2.
- The Cylinder Inscription 17-20; p. 33.
 Rawlinson, I, 36.
 Lyon 3.
 Winckler 43.
717. Expedition against Carchemish, C. I. 2: 7.
715. Expedition against Media.
 Deportation of subjugated peoples of Samaria.
 The Cylinder Inscription 17-20; p. 33.
 Rawlinson, I, 36.
 Lyon 3.
 Winckler 43.
- See also C. I. 1: 269.
711. The campaign against Azuri of Ashdod and the conquest of that
 city; Egypt sues for peace.
 The Great Khorsabad Inscription 90-112; p. 32.
 Botta 149, 6 f., 150, 151.
 Winckler 33 and 34.
 Abel-Winckler 16.
- A Prism-Fragment, p. 34.
 Winckler 45.

- The Annals of Hall XIV, p. 34.
 Winckler 26 and 27.
 Botta 159^a and 160^b.
710. War with Merodach Baladan, and his dethronement.
 705. Death of Sargon.
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705. Accession of Sennacherib.
 704. Expedition to Babylon, C. I. 2: 31.
 703. Bel-ibni appointed to the throne of Babylon, C. I. 2: 32.
 701. Sennacherib's campaign in the West.
 The Taylor Prism ii: 34-iii: 29; pp. 34-36.
 Rawlinson, I, 38-39.
 Abel-Winckler 18.
 Delitzsch 114.
 In Phœnicia, ii: 35-57; p. 34. Also the Constantinople or Nabi-
 Junus Inscription, Rawlinson, I, 43, 15; p. 36.
 Ashkelon captured, ii: 58-68; pp. 34 and 35.
 Panic in Ekron at Sennacherib's approach, ii: 69-76; p. 35.
 The battle near Eltekeh, ii: 76-82; p. 35.
 Capture of Eltekeh and Timnath, ii: 82-83; p. 35.
 Ekron punished, iii: 1-11; p. 35.
 In the meantime the territory of Judah has been desolated, iii: 11-
 20; p. 35.
 The captured cities of Judah divided among the neighboring sub-
 ject princes, iii: 23-26; p. 35.
 Jerusalem besieged and its surrender demanded, iii: 20-22; p. 35.
 Hezekiah tenders his submission at Lachish.
 The Lachish Bas-relief. A reproduction* of the bas-relief and
 the text with transliteration and translation are given on the
 inserted page opposite p. 24; also Rawlinson, I, 7, I, p. 36.
 The Taylor Prism iii: 29-41,—the enumeration of Hezekiah's
 tribute,—is reproduced on opposite page.
 Sennacherib called home by disturbances in Babylonia, C. I. 1:
 310.
700. The subjugation of Babylon; Bel-ibni deposed and Sennacherib's
 son, Asshur-nadin-shum, placed on the throne.
 The Babylonian Chronicle, ii: 26-31; p. 36.
 Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, xix, part 4.
681. The assassination of Sennacherib.
 The Babylonian Chronicle iii: 28-38.

* From Ragozin's "Assyria," (*Kindness of G. P. Putnam's Sons.*)

III. Tiglath Pileser III.

RAWLINSON, III, 9, No. 2.

² [In] the course of my campaign [I received] the tribute of the kings ³ [Azariah the Judean, as well as . . . ⁴ Azariah of Judah in ⁵ without number to heaven ⁶ with eyes, just as if from heaven ⁷ assault of the light-armed soldiers(?) ⁸ Of the advance of my powerful troops they heard and they were afraid ⁹ [their cities] I laid waste, I destroyed, [I burned with fire] ¹⁰ revolted to Azariah and strengthened him

RAWLINSON, III, 9, No. 3, 23-30, 50-57.

Azariah ²⁴ Tribute such as is usual with [Assyria I laid upon them] ²⁵ ²⁶ The city Usnu, the city Siannu, the city Tsimirra, the city Ka . . . which are on the shore of the sea, as far as Mt. Sau, ²⁷ a peak in the Lebanon range, and which surround Baal-zephon as far as the Amanus range, the mountains of the oak-wood, the land of Sau in its full extent, the territory of the city Kar-Hadad, etc., ³⁰ Nineteen districts ³¹ of the city Hamath together with the cities of their environs bordering on the sea of the setting sun (*i. e.*, Mediterranean), which in their faithlessness had revolted unto Azariah, ³² unto the territory of Assyria I restored. My generals as satraps over them I appointed.

⁵⁰ Tribute of Kushtashpi of Kummuch, Rezin of Damascus, Menahem of Samaria, ⁵¹ Hirom of Tyre, Sibittibi'il of Byblos, Urik of Que, Pisiris of Carchemish, Enilu ⁵² of Hamath, Panammu of Sam'al, Tarkhular of Gamgum, Sulumal of Melid, Dadilu ⁵³ of Kaska, Uassurme of Tabal, Ushkhitti of Tun, Uraballa of Tukhan, Tukhammi of Ishtund, ⁵⁴ Urimmi of Khushimna, Zabibi the queen of Arabia: gold, silver, lead, iron, elephants' skin, ivory, ⁵⁵ part-colored garments, linen, violet-blue, purple, terebinth-wood, oak-wood, everything costly, a royal treasure, large sheep whose fleece ⁵⁶ were dyed red-purple, feathered birds of the heaven whose wings were dyed violet-purple, horses, mules, oxen, sheep, camels, ⁵⁷ she-camels with their young, I received.

LAYARD, 72.

¹ his (*i. e.*, Rezin's) warriors I captured I overthrew with my weapons ² before him ³ the charioteers and their weapons I broke in pieces ⁴ their horses I seized . . . his warriors bearing bows . . . ⁵ bearing shields and spears, with my hand I cast down and their battle-array ⁶ As for himself, to save his life, he fled away alone and ⁷ like a gazelle his city gate he entered. His nobles alive ⁸ with my hand I seized; on stakes I hung them up. I subjugated his land. Forty-five soldiers of the camp . . ⁹ [The gate] of his city I closed and like a bird encaged I shut him in. His parks ¹⁰ reed-plants

innumerable I cut down, a single one I did not leave ¹¹ Khadara, the house of the father Rezin of Damascus, ¹² [the place where] he was born, I besieged, I took. Eight hundred men together with their goods, ¹³ their oxen, their sheep, I carried off. Seven hundred and fifty captives of the city Kuruttsa, ¹⁴ . . captives of the city Irma, five hundred and fifty captives of the city Mituna I carried off. Five hundred and ninety-one cities, ¹⁵ of sixteen districts of Damascus like a deluge I devastated . . ¹⁶ . . Samsi, the queen of Arabia, who the oath of Shamash had not kept, etc.

RAWLINSON, III, 10, No. 2.

¹² the city Khatarikka as far as Mt. Sau, ¹³ the cities Byblos, Tsimirra, Arqa, Zimarra, ¹⁴ the cities Usnu, Siannu, Ri'aba, Ri'sitsu, ¹⁵ cities on the shore of the upper sea I mastered. Six of my generals ¹⁶as satraps over them I appointed. The city Rashpuna on the shore of the upper sea ¹⁷ the city Gal' . . . the city Abilaqqa, which are at the entrance of the land of Beth-Omri (*i. e.*, Israel) ¹⁸[the land of Naphta]li the widespread, throughout its extent unto the territory of Assyria I annexed. ¹⁹My generals as satraps over them I appointed. Hanno of Gaza, ²⁰who had fled before my arms, escaped to Egypt. Gaza ²¹[I took; his goods,] his treasures, his gods, [I carried off]. My royal statue ²² in the midst of the palace [of Hanno I set up], etc. ²⁶ The land of Beth-Omri ²⁷ all of its inhabitants, ²⁸their goods, to Assyria I deported. Pekah their king they slew. Hoshea ²⁹unto the lordship over them I appointed. Ten talents of gold, one thousand talents of silver, [their heavy treasure(?)] I received from them. ³⁰[To Assyria I de]ported them. Samsi, the queen of Arabia, who, etc.

LAYARD, 66.

¹⁷[The land of Beth-Omri], all of whose territory I had subjected in my former campaign and whose cities I had annexed [to the territory of Assyria], ¹⁸ whose . . I carried off. Samaria they left alone and their king ¹⁹[they slew].

THE NIMRUD CLAY-INSCRIPTION, 57-63.

Tribute of Kushtashpi of Kummukh, Urik of Que, Sibittibi'il of Byblos, Enilu of Hamath, Panammu of Sam'al, Tarkhular of Gamgum, Sulumal of Melid, Uassurme of Tabal, Ushkhitti of Tun, Urballa of Tukhan, Tukhammi of Ishtund, ⁶⁰ [Ma]tanbi'il the Arvadite, Sanipu the Beth-Ammonite, Salmanu the Moabite Mitinti of Ashkelon, Jehoahaz of Judah, Qaushmalak of Edom, Mus Hanno of Gaza: gold, silver, lead, iron, tin(?), parti-colored garments, linen, the red-purple clothing of their country, the product of sea and of land, the spoil of their country, a royal treasure, horses, mules, the team of a yoke [I received].

IV. Sargon II.

THE GREAT KHORSABAD INSCRIPTION, 23-36, 90-112.

From the beginning of my kingship until the fifteenth year of my reign I accomplished the defeat of Khumbanigash, the king of Elam, in the suburb of Dur-ilu.

Samaria I besieged, I took. Twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety of the people dwelling within it I carried off. Fifty chariots in their midst I collected, and the rest I allowed to keep their possessions. My satraps over them I appointed; the tribute of the former king ²⁵I laid upon them.

Hanno, the king of Gaza, with Shabak, the tartan of Egypt, had come out against me to the city Raphia to fight and join battle. Their defeat I accomplished. Shabak was afraid of the onset of my weapons and fled and no trace of him was seen. Hanno, the king of Gaza, with my hand I seized. The tribute of Pharaoh, the king of Egypt, Samsi, the queen of Arabia, It'amara the Sabæan, gold, the products of the mountains, horses, camels, I received.

³³Jaubi'di (also called Ilubi'di) the Hamathite, a man, not an heir of the throne, a wicked Hittite, set his heart on the royalty of Hamath, and incited Arpad, Tsimirra, Damascus and Samaria to revolt from me. He confederated them and marshalled them to the battle. The mighty host of the god Asshur I summoned. I besieged him together with his troops within his favorite city Karkar. ³⁵I took it, and I burned Karkar with fire. As for himself, I flayed him; I put to death the rebels in those cities, and I established peace. Two hundred chariots, six hundred horsemen among the inhabitants of Hamath I collected and added to my royal army.

⁹⁰Azuri, the king of Ashdod, had plotted in his heart not to render tribute and had sent unto the kings of his neighborhood who were hostile to Assyria. Because of the wrong he had done, his lordship over the people of his neighborhood I had changed. Akhimit, his uterine brother, unto the lordship over them I had appointed. ⁹⁵The Hittites, plotting revolt, resisted his rule and enthroned over themselves Jaman, not an heir of the throne, who like themselves the fear of my lordship did not know. In the rage of my heart all of my troops I did not collect, I did not gather together my camp. With my warriors who do not leave ¹⁰⁰my side against Ashdod I marched. And he, Jaman, heard of the advance of my expedition from afar and fled unto the border of Egypt by the side of Melukhkh^{*}; not a trace of him was seen. Ashdod, Gath, Ashdudim ¹⁰⁵I besieged, I took. His gods, his wife, his sons, his daughters, property, goods, the treasures of his palace, together with the people of his land, I counted as booty. Those cities I settled anew. The people of the lands captured by my hand which are in . . . of the rising of the sun, I caused to dwell therein. [My satrap I appointed over them and] with the people of Assyria I counted them and they bear my yoke.

The king of Melukhkhⁱ, ¹¹⁰who in . . . an unapproachable place, a way of

^{*}The "salt" desert between the frontier of Egypt and the southern border of Palestine.

. . . ,—whose fathers from distant days the oath of Nannaru his forefather [had violated], to the kings my fathers had not sent their envoys to ask for peace,—heard from afar of the might of Asshur, Nebo, Merodach. The fear of the splendor of my lordship overpowered him, and terror overwhelmed him. Into chains, bonds, fetters of iron he cast him (*i. e.*, Jaman) and to the midst of Assyria, a way of . . . into my presence they brought him.

INSCRIPTION ON A STATUE.

Jaubi'di, his skin I drew off.

THE NIMRUD STONE INSCRIPTION, 7-8.

The exalted prince, who fought in the suburb of Dur-ilu with Khumbanigash, the king of Elam, and accomplished his defeat,—the subjector of the land of Judah, whose location is remote, the depopulator of Hamath, he whose hands captured their king Jaubi'di.

THE ANNALS, 10-17, 23-31.

At the beginning of my kingship, in the first year of my reign, ¹¹ Samaria I besieged, I took (two lines lost). ¹⁵ Twenty-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety of the people dwelling within it I carried off. Fifty chariots, as my royal force, in their midst I collected The people of the lands, captured by my hands, in its (*i. e.*, Samaria's) midst ¹⁷ I settled. My general I appointed over them as satrap; and tribute, a gift such as is usual with Assyria, I laid upon them.

²³ In the second year of my reign Ilubi'di (called Jaubi'di in the Khorsabad Inscription) ²⁴ assembled his numerous troops at Karkar. The oath ²⁵ Arpad, Tsimirra, Damascus, the people of Samaria [he incited to revolt from me] (some thirty or more signs have been lost here). Shabak called his tartan to his aid. To fight ²⁸ and join battle he came out against me. In the name of Asshur, my lord, his defeat I accomplished. Shabak, like a shepherd robbed of his sheep, fled away alone and made his escape. ³⁰ Hanno with my hand I seized and led him bound to my city Asshur. Raphia I laid waste, I destroyed, I burned with fire. Nine thousand and thirty-three men together with their treasure I carried off.

THE CYLINDER INSCRIPTION, 17-20.

The exalted prince, who fought in the suburb of Dur-ilu, etc. ¹⁹ the overthrow of the widespread land of Beth-Omri (*i. e.*, Israel), who at Raphia accomplished the overthrow of Egypt and carried off Hanno, the king of Gaza, his prisoner to Assyria. The capturer of the people of Tamud, Ibadid, Mar-siman, Khajap, the remainder of whom he deported and settled in the land of Beth-Omri.

A PRISM FRAGMENT.

¹In the ninth year of my reign ² Azuri, ³the king of Ashdod . . . ⁴in order to ⁵from ⁶Akhimit
⁷his uterine brother, unto the lordship over them ⁸I had appointed
⁹Tribute and presents, ¹⁰the same as of the former kings, ¹¹I laid upon him.
. . . . ¹²The wicked in ¹³not to render tribute ¹⁴plotted
¹⁵they raised to the throne (Three lines lost) ¹⁸Jaman, a soldier
¹⁹unto the lordship over them [on the throne] ²⁰of their king they placed.

²⁹ . . . of Philistia, Judah, Edom and Moab, dwelling by the sea, bringing tribute and presents to Asshur, my lord, who plotted revolt and treason, who to incite him against me unto Pharaoh, king of Egypt, a prince who could not save them, ³⁵their presents carried and besought his alliance,— I, Sargon, the legitimate prince, the reverer of the oath of Nebo and Merodach, the protector of the name of Asshur, [crossed(?)] the Tigris and the Euphrates ³⁹at their flood, and marshalled the kernel(?) of my troops with lightning rapidity.

THE ANNALS OF HALL XIV.

¹¹Jaman of Ashdod was afraid of my weapons. His wife, his sons, his daughters, ¹²he deserted and fled unto the border of Egypt by the side of Melukhkhi and like a *sharraku* dwelt there. Over all of his widespread land and subject peoples my general ¹³I appointed as satrap and extended the rule of Asshur, the king of the gods. ¹⁴The king of Melukhkhi the splendor of Asshur overpowered, and he cast him hand and foot into fetters of iron and to the midst of Assyria into my presence he sent him.

V. Sennacherib.

THE TAYLOR PRISM, ii: 34—iii: 41.

In my third campaign I marched to the land of the Hittites.* ³⁵Elulæus, the king of Sidon, him the fear of the splendor of my lordship had overwhelmed, and he had fled to a distance in the midst of the sea and there took up his abode. Great Sidon, Little Sidon, Bit-Zitti, Sarepta, Makhalliba, ⁴⁰Ushu, Ekdippa, Akko, his powerful cities, fortresses, pastures and cisterns, and his fortifications, the power of the arms of Asshur, my lord, overcame and cast at my feet. Ethobal upon the royal throne ⁴⁵I placed over them; and the payment of the tribute of my lordship every year without change I laid upon him. Menahem of Samsimuruna, Ethobal of Sidon, Abdili'ti of Arvad, ⁵⁰Urumilki of Byblos, Mitinti of Ashdod, Buduilu of Beth-Ammon, Kammusunadab of Moab, Malik-rammu of Edom — ⁵⁵all the kings of the West-land — brought rich presents, heavy gifts together with merchandise, before me and kissed my feet.

Tsidqa (Zedek), the king of Ashkelon, who had not submitted to my yoke: the gods of the house of his fathers, himself, ⁶⁰his wife, his sons, his daughters,

*At this time "the land of the Hittites" was used generically, signifying Syria in general.

his brothers, the seed of the house of his fathers, I brought out, and I carried them off to Assyria. Sharru-ludari, the son of Rukibti, their former king, I placed over the people of Ashkelon; and the payment of the tribute, a present to my lordship, I imposed upon him and he bears my yoke. ⁶⁵In the course of my campaign Beth-Dagon, Joppa, Beni-berak, Azuru,—the cities of Tsidqa which had not submitted to me promptly,—I besieged, I took, I carried off their spoil.

The governors, the princes and the people of Ekron, ⁷⁰who Padi, their king by Assyrian right and oath, had cast into chains of iron and in a hostile manner had delivered him to Hezekiah of Judah—he shut him up in prison—feared in their hearts. The kings of Egypt summoned the bowmen, the chariots, the horses of the king of Melukhkhi, ⁷⁵a force without number, and came to their aid. In front of the city Eltekeh they drew up before me their battle-array, appealing to their weapons. In reliance upon Asshur, my lord, I fought with them and accomplished their defeat. ⁸⁰The chief of the chariots and the sons of the king of Egypt together with the chief of the chariots of the king of Melukhkhi my hands captured alive in the battle. Eltekeh (and) Timnath I besieged, I took, I carried off their spoil.

ⁱⁱⁱ: I drew near to Ekron. The governors (and) princes, who had committed sin, I put to death; on stakes around the city I hung their dead bodies. The inhabitants of the city who had committed sin and evil deeds ⁵I counted as spoil; to the rest of them who had not committed sin and wrong, who were guiltless, I proclaimed amnesty. Padi their king I brought forth from Jerusalem; upon the throne of lordship over them ¹⁰I placed him. The tribute of my lordship I laid upon him.

But Hezekiah of Judah, who had not submitted to my yoke: forty-six of his strong cities, fortresses, and innumerable small towns of their environs, ¹⁵by laying low the ramparts and by an attack of my battering-rams(?), by an assault of the light-armed soldiers(?), by breaches, by slaughter and by axes, I besieged, I took. Two hundred thousand, one hundred and fifty men, young, old, male and female, horses, mules, asses, camels, oxen, and innumerable sheep, from their midst I brought forth and ²⁰counted as spoil. As for himself, like a caged bird within Jerusalem, his royal city, I shut him up. The towers against him I fortified, and whosoever came forth from the gates of his city I turned back. His cities which I had plundered, I cut off from his land, and to Mitinti, king of Ashdod, ²⁵to Padi, king of Ekron, and to Tsi-Bal, king of Gaza, I gave them, and I reduced the size of his land. In addition to the former tribute, the yield of their land, the tribute due to my lordship I added and laid upon them. As for Hezekiah himself, ³⁰the fear of the splendor of my lordship overwhelmed him. The Urbi and his other faithful warriors whom, as a defence for Jerusalem, his royal city, he had brought in, allowed fear to overcome them. With thirty talents of gold, eight hundred talents of silver, I [or he] caused precious stones, ³⁵brilliant *daggassi* (?), large lapis lazuli, couches of ivory, thrones of ivory, ivory, terebinth-wood, oak-wood, of every kind, a heavy treasure, and his

daughters, his women of the palace, the young men and young women, to Nineveh, the city of my lordship, ⁴⁰to be brought after me. He sent his ambassadors to give tribute and to do obeisance.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE OR NABI-JUNUS INSCRIPTION, 13-15.

Elulæus, the king of Sidon, I removed from his kingship. On his throne I placed Ethobal, and the tribute of my lordship I laid upon him. The widespread territory of Judah, whose king is Hezekiah, I made subject.

THE LACHISH BAS-RELIEF INSCRIPTION.

Sennacherib, the king of the world, the king of Assyria, seats himself on a throne and causes the spoil of the city Lachish to pass before him.

THE BABYLONIAN CHRONICLE, ii: 26-31; iii: 28-38.

ii: 26 In the third year of Bel-ibni, Sennacherib descended to Akkad and carried off the spoil of Akkad. Bel-ibni and his nobles were deported to Assyria. For three years Bel-ibni had ruled over Babylon. Sennacherib seated his son, Asshur-nadin-shum on the throne of Babylon.

iii: 28 In the eighth year (*i. e.*, for eight years) there was no king in Babylon; . . . On the twentieth day of Tebet, Sennacherib, the king of Assyria, was assassinated by his son in an insurrection. For [twenty-three] years Sennacherib had ruled over Assyria. From the twentieth day of Tebet until the second day of Adar the insurrection in Assyria continued. On the eighteenth day of Adar, Esarhaddon, his son, ascended ⁴⁰to the throne of Assyria.



JEWISH CAPTIVES.

PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

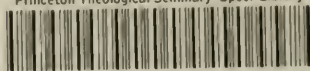
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